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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT TOWARDS SOCIAL POSITIONS: HOW RELATIONSHIPS USED AGAINST CULTURAL OBSTRUCTION?**Dr. B.V.N. Wijewardhana***Senior Lecturer in Criminology, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Sri Jayawardenepura.***Dias M.M.M.***Research Assistant, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Sri Jayewardenepura.*

Abstract: A culturally diverse society has fashioned certain disadvantages on females in comparison to the males which is identifiable in varied countries in the world. The proposition of this study is to examine through Sri Lankan context whether the Relationships in the society around the women are assist to empower them towards social position. The study is conducted based how rural women comprehend the empowerment in their household and social life with respect to the cultural competence. Hence, numerous treaties and laws existed to promote the women's rights in Sri Lanka, women are still been subject to various women rights violations lacks political, social and economic empowerment due to the chain which tied up women to play the traditional role. The study presented on deep rooted cultural and gender disparities values specially rise in rural setting through Focused Group Discussions, Interviews, Observations, Questionnaires and Case studies. Further, it apparent the absence of social interventions by Authorities to empower the

women and a need of relevant involvement. Discrimination from serving meals to decide the carrier has been manifested within cultural competence. Propose attentions to significant social intervention in the course of establishing partnership-oriented approach on identifying sensible matters and to take Affirmative Action to evolve a sustainable empowerment of Rural Women's Societies through social work by commencing entrepreneurial and self employment. Further intentions made to promote a saving module as a joint mechanism with the state in order to advance the economical empowerment. Sensitized broader dialogue on women's right subjected to violate emerged due to gender discrimination shall commence and ascertain the strengthened legal framework on women with secured rights to improve their social position.

Key words: Cultural Competence, empowerment, Relationships, Social Position, women's Rights

INTRODUCTION

The issue of women empowerment is at top of agendas as gender discrimination held across the world. In developing countries, this phenomenon is widely spread in all cultures and gender disparity can be clearly seen when compared to the developed countries. Most significantly, rural areas in Sri Lanka, mentioned matter is much apparent and the government and most of the organizations are work with collaboration to reduce the gap of women empowerment and increase the contribution of marginalized women. While identifying the nature of patriarchy within the Marriage, Vithanage found it, as a strong social element along aside religion, gender, and division of labor, has been operating in the Sri Lankan society, pushing women to the household system. Cultural ideas connected to the idea of patriarchy and marriage support this marginalization as an accepted norm (Vithanage, 2015). Hence, poor women are facing several problems due to unequal factors of political participation, labour force participation and decision-making process (Gunewardene, 2016). Residing in rural areas can also be a cause for education level with formal training and English literacy, and by enhancing the economic opportunities (Jayethunge, 2016). The argument in the society is that even within the feminist perspectives; women have to face above blockades due to the influence of the factors of male dominance and the patriarchy. The female population in Sri Lanka being one of the Asian countries was 10,502,805 (*Report of Census of Population and Housing, Ministry of Policy Planning and Economic Affairs, 2012*). Hence, apart from the gross domestic product of the country and the labour contribution, the population becomes the key indicator of the entire development of the country. Social position is the situation of a person in a given society and culture. A given situation (for instance, the control of minister) may have a place with numerous people. Social position impacts social status. Social positions a woman may hold fall into the classifications of occupation, as individual from affiliations and associations, family (parent, kin, and so forth.), leisure activity (individual from different clubs and associations), among others. An individual is probably going to make an individual progressive system of such positions, where one will be a focal position while the rest are fringe positions.

This paper concerns in challenges and issues faced by the rural women which spread across a large periphery in household and relationships around. Further, educations, employment, role in household and independency in decision making have taken to account. The drawbacks in education system has been identified that doesn't offer encouragement to female students representing rural and some concepts are still visible in cultural competence as "dependent wives", "weaker sex" or "supplementary earners" have inevitably lead to gender inequality that severely impedes a woman's ability and opportunity to gain a fair chance and exposure in her chosen social position. In addition, creating and implementing social work through intervention in moderating these risk factors which hold back the empowerment of women is timely necessary and this paper aimed to suggest recommendations towards this contemporary needfulness.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Accordingly, all above mentioned factors cause to impede the "women empowerment" the study basically explores the, **How rural women comprehend the empowerment in their household and social life?**

The overall assessment therein was to discover whether there are disadvantages causing against women due to gender disparities predominated the cultural bonds, if so, what are those disadvantages and also to determine what are the negative effects of such that could affect the empowerment.

OBJECTIVES

Similarly, this paper intended to achieve as the general objective, **the nature of women empowerment raises through the relationships in order to cultural competence. In addition, provide recommendation through social intervention to promote the equal social position within the contemporary culture** is to be attained as a Specific objective. While substantiate the fact that relationships based in culture impede the women empowerment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on the definition of Kabeer (1999), empowerment is “the process by which those who have been denied the ability to make strategic life choices acquire such ability” (Kabeer, 1999). Kabeer’s theoretical underpinning of empowerment as the ability to make first order decisions that result in desired outcomes incorporates three interrelated dimensions: resources, agency and achievements. Though any third party facilitate to empowerment above three dimensions must be fulfilled. Rowland (1998) distinguishes between power at a personal and community level, as well as with close relations using three different categories: power within, power with and power to. Lukes’ three-dimensional view of power gives insights into the extent that studies, frameworks and indices engage with structural forms of power (Lukes, 1974). His perspective highlights that measuring engagement in decision-making is a behavioural analysis and does not examine covert conflicts (for example whether grievances are aired or power is exercised to such an extent that perceptions are manipulated). Building on the concept of “critical consciousness” of Freire, the awareness of alternatives to gendered cultural norms, communication processes and knowledge transfer can strengthen the concept of power towards empowerment. This highlights the relevance of understanding socio-culturally embedded roots of gendered relations (Freire, 1996). These conceptualizations of empowerment contrast operationalizations of empowerment in the form of measuring decision-making (Alkire et al. 2013) and the presence, use and effectiveness of choice (Longwe 1995), as these represent an individualized and situational perspective of empowerment. Qualitative studies of Rao (2014), Zwartveen & at all (1996), Joshi (2014) and Guerin et al. (2013) present certain assumptions, e.g. that economic empowerment will lead to overall empowerment or that the participation in decision-making processes will empower women. These studies provide a more and wide understanding of factors influencing and mediating empowerment.

Usually women are treated differently and unequal than men in their education, career, economic advancement and political influences. It is a common type of discrimination that is happening throughout the world, even in the developed countries. The question of concern is why does this discrimination happen? The root cause seems to be the culture. It is through culture that we come to know who men and women are and what kind of relationship do the two have with each other. According to culture, the work of a woman is home and the work of a man is community. Women are not just considered to be physically weak, but are considered to be weak in everything when compared with men and that’s how the society treats them (Khan, 2015). As Samida Pokhrahel

documented in her study, the perception of women in discrimination in various aspects in a male dominated society. The study was designed as a descriptive study based on sample survey. The study findings show that there is a discrimination against women in various aspects. Women are aware of discrimination in the societal and household levels. They perceive more discrimination in the societal level comparing to household level. Married women perceive more discrimination in mobility, property, occupation, and education. Similarly, unmarried women perceive more discrimination in mobility and way of behaving. They consider gender and customary practices as major factors responsible for discrimination (Pokhrachel, 2008).

The study findings show that societal discrimination exists in male dominated society. Women are aware of discrimination practices at home and society as well. They perceive more discrimination practices at the household level comparing to societal level. Women consider gender and customary practices are main factors responsible for discrimination. They perceive different members of the family such as father, husband, and mother in-law are responsible for discrimination. To some extent women themselves were found to be responsible for discrimination as they perceive the things culturally and perform it accordingly accepting the gender-based responsibilities without considering it as discrimination. Accordingly, numerous factors revealed which can manifest a relation to the women empowerment and relationships. But beyond depending on taboos and cultural norms, this study aims to search the exact factors which impede the women empowerment raised within the relationships in household and create proper social work through intervention in controlling the risk factors which moderate women towards social position.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH AREA AND SAMPLING

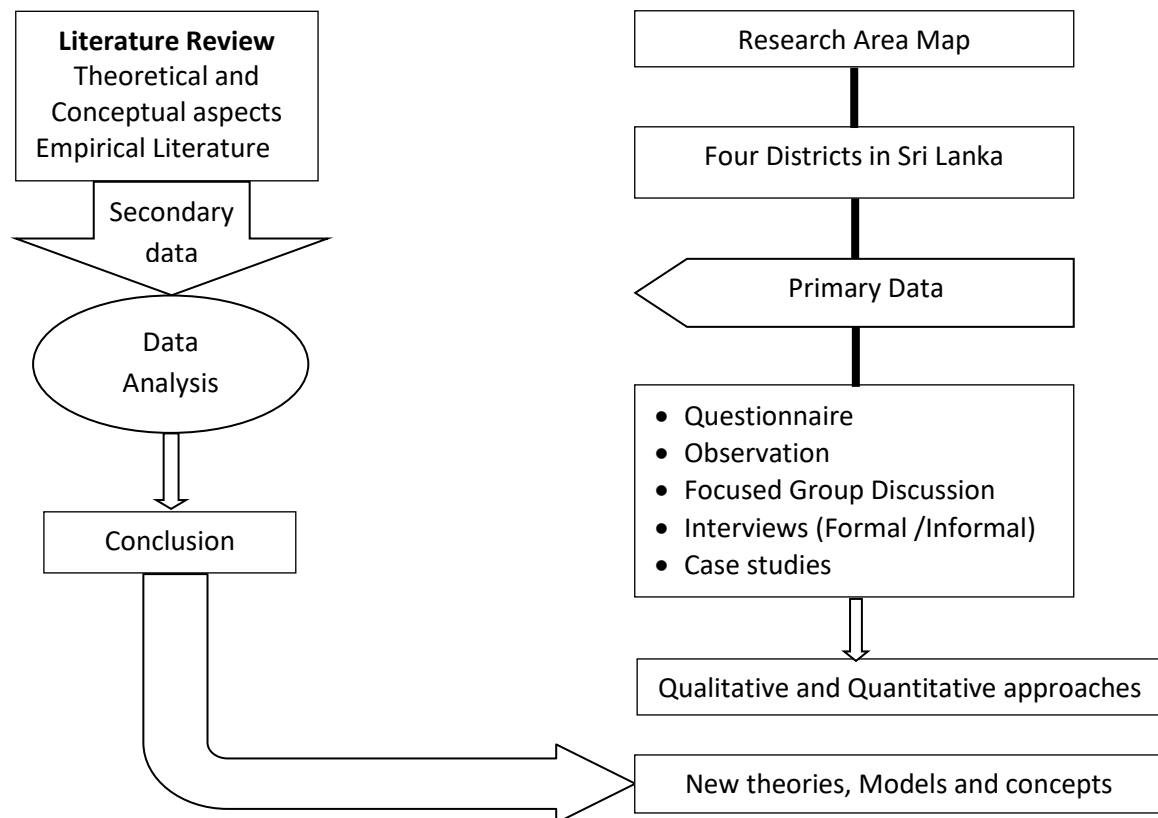
With the aim of exploring the selection of geographical area, in consideration of the geographical, social and cultural backgrounds in Sri Lanka, a multi-dimensional approach was applied by the researcher. The study which had direct focus on the; status of women in rural sector, their tasks, discriminative type, attitudes on women and the affects of empowerment to a better social position in the country, was centralized to two districts namely; *Gampaha, Kurunegala, Monaragala* and *Ampara*. Two divisional secretariats from each district have been selected to the sample as Nittambuwa and Gampaha from *Gampaha Districts*, Kobeigane and Kuliyaipitiya from *Kurunegala District*, Bibile and Monaragala from *Monaragala District* and Damana and Ampara from *Ampara District*. The selected number of data providers were 800 whereas, 200 data providers were selected from each district with the representation of 100 employed and the balance 100 of unemployed and the age limits specified were from 18 to 55 years.

Sample had been chosen according to the available data on identifying rural context and urbanized context which accessible on conducting the survey. Accordingly, to differentiate the results comparing rural and urban context, Gampaha and Ampara taken into urban category while Kurunegala and Monaragala taken into rural category. In the whole process of preparing the sample frame that varied stake holders from selected Div. secretarial divisions of relevant districts were approached and collected needed information. Those stake holders approached were; Grama Niladharies. Development Officers and Samurdhi Officers of selected divisions.

Data Collection

Applied data collection process was consisted as two approaches as Primary and Secondary sources. It includes questionnaires, Focused Group Discussions, case studies and observations. Following figure shows the process of the applied research methodology of the study.

Figure No: 1. Applied Research Methodology



Data collection conducted into two categories by selecting informants, as employed and unemployed in localities of rurality in each district. Also, it was noticeable that building rapport with the data providers was possible due to the assignment of data collectors from respective geographies. Data gathering was sought after at risk to the survey as well as developing conduct and amicable ties with information providers by rehearsing, conversation forms also. To legitimize the exactness of information assortment process through the survey a progression of field testing were done in the two Districts. On the information assortment, the group applied conventional conversations and casual conversations also. At the point when the respondents are in gatherings of at least 2 both formal and casual conversations were performed while submitting questions and recorded inputs. When the respondents are in groups of 2 or more both formal and informal discussions were performed while submitting questions and recorded feedbacks. This method was applied when questions are raised in work places and also with unemployed women in rural areas. When the qualitative responses in this research are concerned, focused group discussions (FGDs) were held. Minimum 2 FGDs were held in each district whereas, 6 – 8 women were attended in each FGD. These FGDs were conducted by the Principle Researcher based on the different treatments faced by the women.

DATA ANALYSIS

In reference to the procedure of information analysis the information assembled through this investigation are broke down in two fragments as, Quantitative and Qualitative information analysis. Quantitative information gathered through the investigation and the information just as other proof-based realities were examined with the application of GIS Technology, P Application, Usage of data tables statistical and scientific methods. The analyzed data and information were presented in an analytical order applying Tables/Charts and Graphs. In particular, the uttering of data providers those qualitative data presented in a descriptive manner were included therein, in actual form. This study is invented on the circle of the concept of gender-based social order. Since, this research was consolidated on the concepts of; Women empowerment, social bonds, relationships, Social positions, Gender discrimination, Gender, the study was performed within the limits of definitions of the said elements. The study was focused on rural settings thereby selecting 4 Div. Sec. Divisions within the two districts confronting geographical limits.

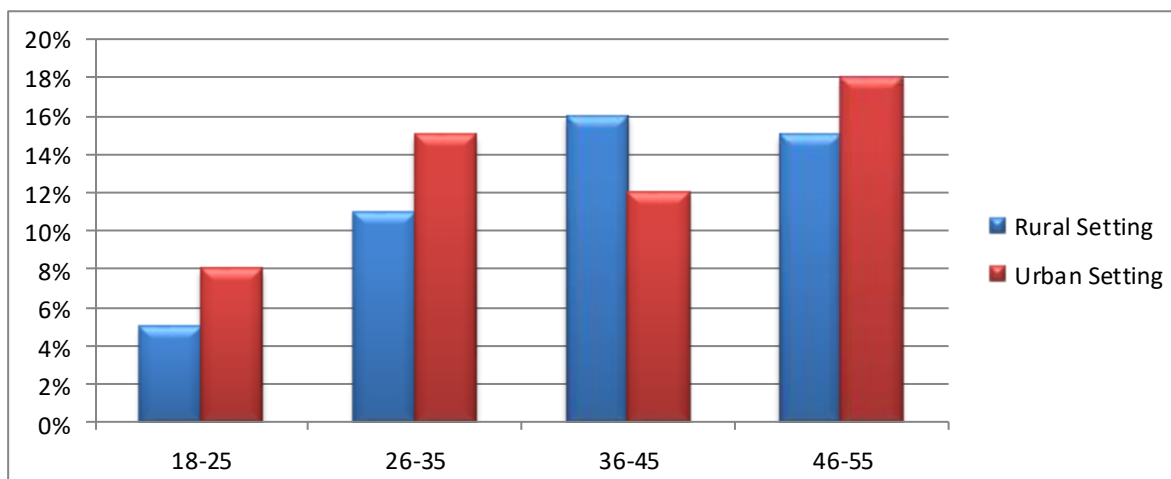
FINDINGS

Data analysis of this is accomplished in consideration of the scrutinized data gathered through studies in focus on the obstacles those impede the empowerment of the women in socio-economic environment of both rural and urban as well as those employed and unemployed women. It is obvious that, woman being the leader of social existence embellishes multitude of creations within the social setting. It is also visible that the moderate role of women prevailed in the society has fashioned to a complexity in the current social aspirations. But to clarify the relation between relationships and empowerment analysis has been conducted under three categories.

With respective to the perspectives of respondents based on cultural taboos,

- Women's access to resources and opportunities
- Informal cultural norms
- Women's consciousness, these analyses are made through the study.

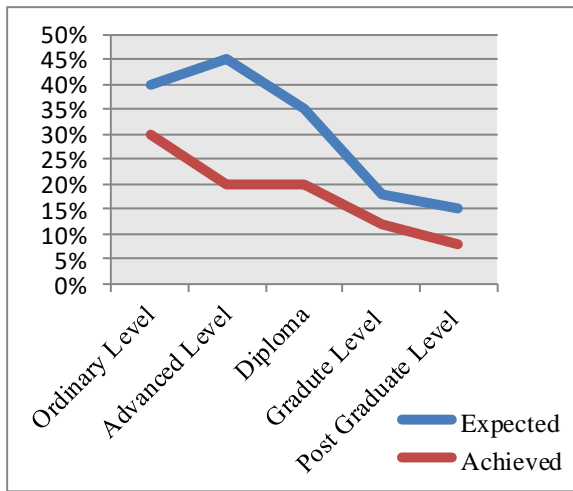
Figure No: 02. Nature of Respondents (Age Difference) (N=800)



(Source- Survey 2018/2020)

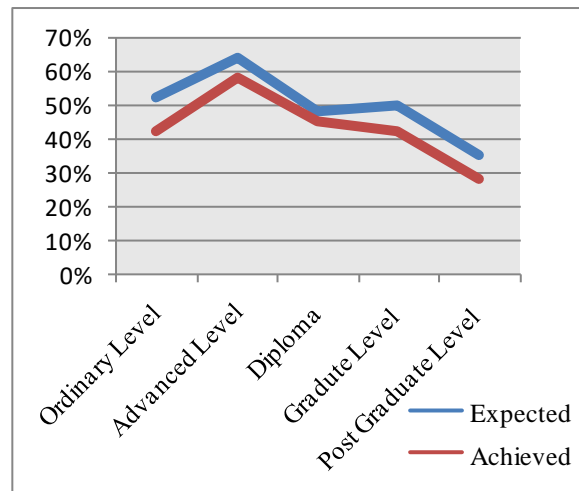
The upper age limit of respondents interviewed was in between 36 – 45 years which represents 16% in rural and 46-55 in urban setting. The lowest age limit of data providers was between 18 – 25 representing 5 % in rural and 8% in urban setting. This reflects that a higher percentage of sample informants are in the middle age limits in rural and adult age in urban setting. For further analysis, in consequence of the data gathered 64% of total interviewees were married partners and 12% of the total was un-married. While, 10% found to be divorced and 7% were married but living separately. Also 2% were asserted as living together, and 5% were appeared as widows. An advanced percentage represents middle aged women.

Figure No. 03 Expected and achieved edu. Level in rural setting (N= 400)



(Source- Survey 2018/2020)

Figure No. 04 Expected and achieved edu. level in urban setting. (N=400)



(Source- Survey 2018/2020)

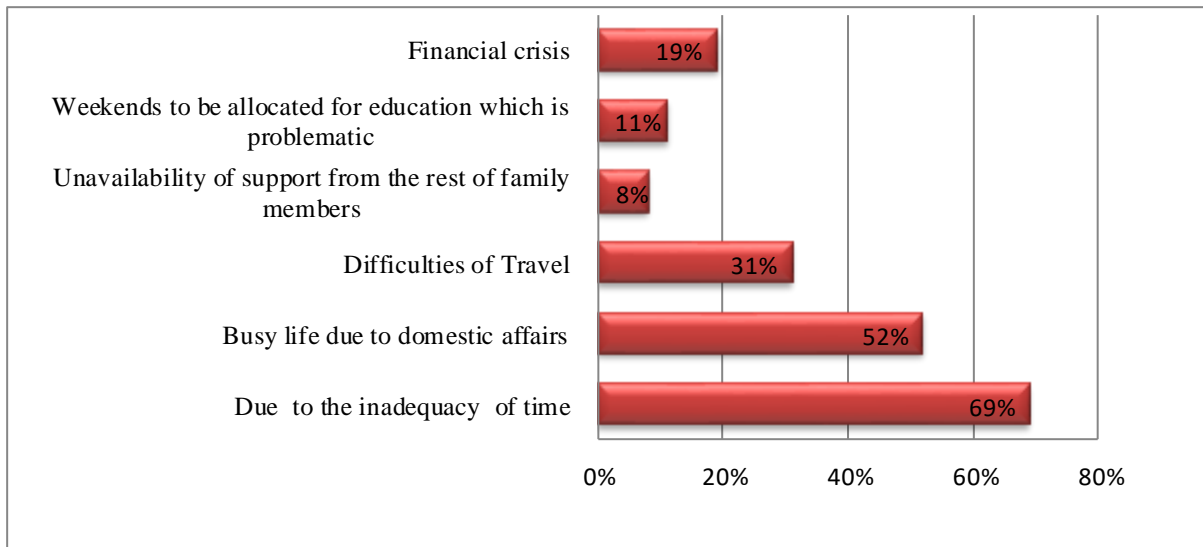
In response to the question on the ambitions of the data providers in both rural and urban contexts, in terms of highest academic qualifications that they wish to attain, 69 % of them had expressed their desire to be Graduates. 22 % of the balance had expressed their desire to attain Diploma level education, while, 3 % had articulated their aspirations to reach up to Post Graduate levels. Still, 6 % had stated that their desire to go up to A’level only. The data analysis had unveiled that the majority of data suppliers had expressed their intended higher education is based on their current academic backgrounds. But when comparing the desired level and achieved level of both setting, there is considerable gap presented. Further, it is outsized majority of 96 % of the interviewees, had not achieved any types of academic qualifications after their marriage. The above data also reveals that minute percentage of 4% of the interviewees had continued education even after their marriages. Accordingly, they had involved in academic fields such as Teachers’ Dip. On Pre school education, Computer technology and Degree courses and had achieved expected results.

Case Study 01

Awanthi (38) from Nittambuwa

“Upon completion of A’Level, I could complete successfully the Diploma Certificate Course on Information Technology. Thereafter, I had the desire to continue the Degree course as well on the same stream. At this juncture I had to attain my Marriage, too. At this time my husband’s mother was unwell due to some sicknesses. As a result, I had to evolve my time to maintain domestic affairs while taking care of the sick mother, hence, time became as a crucial factor. Finally I had to give up hopes on further education.”

Figure No. 5 Targets within their married life setting (N=400)



(Source- Survey 2018/2020)

It is noticeable that all informers in both settings, in their aspirations to attain added academic qualifications have faced problems. Specifically, there are one or more problems affecting under the said situation. Out of such the key problem is the inadequacy of time. This is a leading problem affected 69 % of respondents. Further, 31 % has uttered on difficulties encountered on travel whereas, 52 % had brought up the issue of their business on domestic activities. In addition, lesser support from family members (8%), financial difficulties (19%), also the setback in allocating weak ends for such actions, (11%) were highlighted being obstructing their academic aspirations. In total the above setbacks represent 49 %.

When considering the women empowerment, the findings revealed several difficulties in finding jobs to maintain the carrier as, Family members of majority of the first batch of respondents had opposed them to apply for jobs. As stated by, the jobs they selected are in lower rank and not appropriate for women according to the traditional beliefs, considerable number commented on the objections came against married partners not to apply for jobs, Unavailability of an influential person in the field of politics and Few other added points such as; the distance to work place and the inclusion of night duties too.

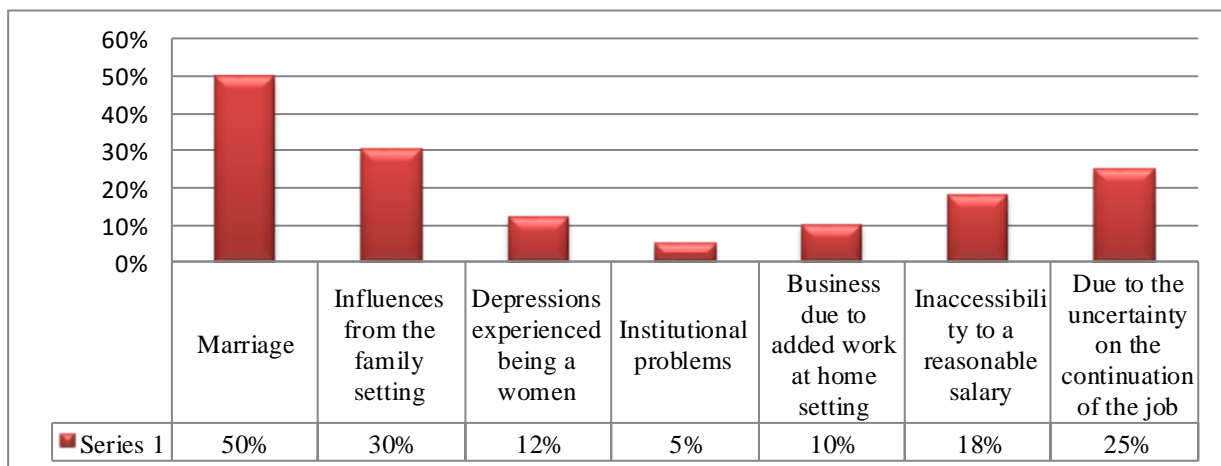
Case study 02

Ruwani (27) from Bibile

“I worked in Laugh Super Market as a Cashier. In this work place we had to work from 7.00 am upto 10.00pm even without time or facility for relaxing. Even when the number of customers are less, there is no way for us to relax instead we are directed to assist others. However, I was disgusted badly when the question comes to my mind that “is this the way I need to spend the best part of time in my life?” There is no such a big salary too, however those are not permanent jobs too”

When facing to job interviews, respondents were in the impression that educational qualifications had been referred to as a prioritized area. Next important matter was the previous experience as stated by (86%) of interviewees. Those (3 attendees) commented on the issue of sexual bribe was represented by 2 %. Likewise, 10 % brought up the matter of financial bribe. In the present context, political influence plays a major role to enter into a job. When this was referred, to the data providers, 84 % of them attended interviews asserted saying that it was given concerns to an extent.

Figure No. 6 Factors affected for data providers to leave their employments N=276)



(Source- Survey 2018/2020)

The prevailed uncertainty of the future of the carriers had affected higher percentage viz. 60 % from the total respondents to leave their jobs involved prior to their marriages. While, 47 % of data providers brought up the facts on inadequate salary being paid, whereas, 30 % of them commented on the excessive workload added with domestic activities. Another 30 % had resigned due to their marriages, and also other 11% uttered about institutional problems, whereas, 10 % had to leave the job due to the pressure erupted from the family. Finally, another 6 % commented about certain hardships encountered in which they are being women could not tolerate such. As revealed through the below extract, too, women employees had to face above said disparities which were emerged mainly from the work places than from the workers finally affecting women workers to resign from their jobs.

DISCUSSION

Majority of the married respondents have entered to the marriage in Teenage that the cause affected for early marriages was the disruption or interruption happened to discontinue their education. In addition, reason of the influence of family members, minimum educational level of parents, ignorance of the respondent, low education and poverty and also certain love affairs were the propensities affected on this setback. The tendency of entering into marriages at pre-mature ages represents in higher ratio in rural areas in compared to urban settings yet, similar propensity is visible in a higher scale among those urbanized poverty groups in the urban areas too. The study outcomes revealed that those entering into marriages in pre-matured ages are to suffer due to the challenges of inaccessibility for social privileges and rights as well as the depression over legal matters too. Moreover, it is visible that the women are unable choose career over household activities as there is no relevant Authority to involve and provide facilities to empower them.

Hence, several key reasons affected them to be away from higher education after their marriages. Accordingly, the causes behind as stated was the unacceptance of Husbands, the Inability to perform both academic and domestic affairs together, those studying in advanced academic institutions are women, the rate of women employed according to the report of Sri Lanka Population and Statistics – 2016. The analysis of the study disclosed that the hard-working lifestyle and the motherhood be encountered after the marriage are the key reasons for the lower rate of low employment ship. Other factors brought up were; business on Childcare activities, difficulty to end with the domestic actions and also the shortfall of finances to meet the cost of education. The outcomes of the focused group discussions had on the above topics revealed that; the inspirations of family settings, social status and particular life cycles are basic factors affecting after marriages, to trigger obstacles to proceed ahead on academic needs.

Birth of child and the attainment of puberty varied sub cultures and related customs are in different forms and shape within the main cultural setting. Emphasis was paid to study the attitudes of women in the study area on the existing customs, homage and rituals on Births and the Puberty. The study manifested that, Birth of a girl child is an added heaviness to the family is a belief of the society. With regard to the matter of lesser freedom against women within the society, is accepted by all informers (100 %). No one in the study had disagreed for same. It is visible in certain family structures those are dominated by cultural believes that men to be served first when the meals are provided. Even today it is visible that plate of meals are kept in a place first if the house holder by giving the priority on feeding and Nutritious concerns but it is not available during the meal time. The way how the consent is expressed by informers is acceptable because the above ideology is still valid in the current context too.

Marriage is one of the most important elements of personnel lives and a vital turning point as well. Offering a dowry from the women's party in traditional and legal marriages happens even in the present context. The study team ascertained information from the data providers on the practices of dowry system in marriages and Women need to offer dowries in marriages. Dowry is the decisive factor on proposed marriages. It is also a known factor that dowry is a regular practice as well as a vital factor in marriages of higher classes of families. This is visible through the expressions of informers appearing in the study sample. Since the above norm is an important factor the study process was extended to get views of data providers. It was further revealed in the study that there were cases of even erupted clashes from the husband's party based on the ill-treatment from the mother-in-law and other women partners. The testing of virginity in marriages is a practice being attended from the old days.

Since, it is likely to create quarrels when the virginity cannot be proved the research proposal included sections to gather views of the informers. To the next point that checking virginity is a disheartening action to the women, all in all, the entire crowd of data providers reacted saying that because of not proving the virginity the entire female community has to face condemnation. In reference to the social attitude that childless women are treated unequally based on couples with the sterile problem. Similarly, there is a common belief that prevails specifically in rural areas, that participation of childless women on auspicious activities is measured as inauspicious act. It can be concluded that certain beliefs existed in the history remain unchanged even in the modern society. Women can be distressed due to the supremacy of male prevailing in the society. As elaborated by

informers the male domination is a notable factor even during sexual activities, for the point of view of the decision that number of children and the spacing between births to be decided by husband. The reason brought up was that decisions related to the births must be a responsibility of the wives.

When it comes to the carrier maintain and employment, out of varied prejudices or unfairness to be faced by data providers being women are in varied nature. Issues stated hereunder are Payment of lower salaries than men, When the recruitment done on trainee basis no salaried paid, Delayed action to consider promotions for eligible employees, influences of male staff in senior positions to obstruct decisions of female senior staff. The above are some of the concerns disclosed through the data analysis. Also apparent that several other complications too are there to be faced by female workers such as; To cover night duties, At times to involve on heavy work irrespective of being women, To face crucial allegations from senior staff even for a minor error, These are only few encounters uttered, yet, it is ostensible that employed women due to their woman-hood, are to face varied challenges in their carrier perspectives. But these phenomena shall be taken for granted by making policies in interventions.

When concerned of the attitudes of women the regarding the particular matter emphasized in the study, majority conforms on there are obstacles for women to seek employments within their fields of professions, Within the context of Sri Lankan society there is specific consideration and acceptance towards male than female, Woman has physical and mental strength to provide energetic contribution to strengthen domestic economy, Yourself being a woman can't live in this society without disparities. In respect, in the context of Sri Lanka higher respect and status is available for males than a women, Woman has physical and mental strength to provide energetic contribution to strengthen domestic economy. The opinion of the majority of informers is that the said situation prevails based on the forged believes of the cultural competence of the society. Further, social intervention is specially emphasized in this matter to change these risk factors culturally rooted in through social work and implementing policies.

CONCLUSION

The inquiries proceeded on the family status of data providers in particular, prior to their marriages, disclosed that more attention had been paid on male children than girl children. Therefore, it was notable that more attention had been paid for male children than girl children in rural localities. Paying more emphasis on single male child in the family and also paying higher attention for male children based on socio-cultural factors are subjected for above situation. Also came to light that, entering into education by girl children in rural societies before their marriages exhibits certain underrating compared to the male. Nevertheless, it is distinct that the access for education by females in urban settings is in an equal status in comparison to the male children. As disclosed there are prominent factors those being considered by women before applying for jobs. Status of the business, whether the duties are entitled for women, ability to reach work place from home so as to manage home based tasks without troubles are some pre-requisites.

Furthermore, series of cultural barriers specifically affecting employed women could be identified. The educational standards, marriages, employment, child births, residency, costume, attendance on socially receptive functions are some of them. These anomalies were noticeable in higher scale in rural settings and no such differences noticed in the urban societies. In contrarily, more democratic and liberal milieu could be noticeable in urban social structure particularly on incidences such as;

family relations, sexual relationships, periodical gap within child births, tendencies in joining higher education, aspirations on job promotions etc. Creating higher comfort for women workers. Typically, women are subjected for varied physical and psychological problems in work places due to the problems of monthly menstruation, pregnancy, child births etc., Also, in efforts of advancing positions in work places women are experiencing low propensities from the family as well as within the work places in compared to the males.

In urban societies, no obstructions for keeping friendships with male or female friends yet, the neighbourhood relationships are minimal, Usage of social media during leisure times is a common practice, Evolving Time to be with friends is also visible. Besides, joining social events at night, and participation on pleasure trips too are given higher emphasis. Modern day fashions and the beauty-culture is given higher emphasis and, on such moves, no effectual influences from others. But when it comes to rural society, Blockades are there for friendships between male partners mainly due to the dispersion of gossips on women, within the rural community. Yet, friendly behaviour with neighbourhood families and village members is an enduring practice while Leisure time is spent on watching Television, Home gardening or attending floriculture focused work. Irrespective of the involvement on beauty culture and modern-day fashions, those are followed within a limit due to the existence of socio-cultural background in the rural sector.

FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

Under the above circumstances, set of long term and short-term suggestions are bestowed in order to exclude cultural attitudes from the society such as gender-based separation which impede the empowerment of women by preventing the move to a better social position evolved on both rural and urban women in Sri Lanka. In this respect, there are series of actions to be initiated as social work within the society as a whole to freed women from such occurrences.

- To establish a partnership-oriented approach so as to empower women while diagnosing even sensitive problems being faced by them in order to evolve a sustainable empowerment of Rural Women's Societies (RWSs) at Divisional Secretarial level.
- Commencing entrepreneurial and self-employment actions added with economic empowering projects.
- By commencing broader dialogue on women's rights subjected for challenges emerged due to the gender discrimination of women and to ascertain the strengthened legal framework on women with secured rights.
- To formulate systems to strengthen action proceedings which are to be followed in the discriminative actions based on sexuality viz., events of sexual harassments and domestic violence while also, formulating a mechanism at village level to implement such actions.

To instigate a joint mechanism between rural women and the state driven or private Banks to start and to continue specific Savings models in order to assist them to advance their economic property.

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